



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

QUADRULA PARKERI, GEISER, A SYNONYM.

In my last published study* of the synonymy of *Tritogonia tuberculata*, I inadvertently overlooked Ortmann's nom. nov. *Quadrula Tritogonia*, 1909 (*Nautilus* XXII.: 101; *An. Carn. Mus.* V.; 193), which has nearly three years' priority over my name. Upon the premise, then, that the pronounced sexual dimorphism of *Tritogonia* does not entitle it to generic rank, and that on the basis of its gravid characters it is properly a *Quadrula*. *Quadrula Tritogonia* Ortmann, 1909 is the only name that can be applied in accord with the provisions of the International Code and all the common-sense principles of nomenclature.

S. W. GEISER,
Upper Iowa University.

SOME LOCAL ALBINO PLANTS.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

While botanizing near Mineral Springs, Porter Co., Ind., May 30, 1912, I found several specimens of albino Hairy Phlox, (*Phlox pilosa* Linn.). Such plants are not unusual, but may be worthy of note. They were found along a road leading to the dunes of Lake Michigan in black marsh soil, together with numbers of normal plants. The flowers were perfectly white without the least trace of color in the corolla, nor the usual darker tinge of purple on the parts of the inflorescence or stems. The perfectly green color of the stem was so notable that one of the unblooming plants was taken and, when transplanted proved to be a pure white-flowered specimen in bloom. I have frequently, and especially in the dune region met with pale-flowered plants in sandy sun-exposed places, but none were entirely snow white. In every other respect the albino resembled the purple flowered normal plants. A pressed specimen was secured for the University Herbarium (No. 10093) and several plants were brought home and planted in the University grounds. All but one died, possibly

* American Midland Naturalist II. 188-193 [1912].